

WILLIAM H. COX, President.
THOMAS A. DAVIS, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. WADSWORTH, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.
THOMAS A. DAVIS, Editor and Manager.
WILLIAM H. COX, M. C. ROSS, A. M. J. COCHRAN, W. H. WADSWORTH, JR., THOMAS A. DAVIS, BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

OFFICE—Public Ledger Building, No. 100 East Third Street.
SUBSCRIPTIONS—IN ADVANCE.
One Year \$3.00
Six Months \$1.50
Three Months .75
DELIVERED BY CARRIER.
Per Month .25 (in advance)
Payable to carrier at foot of month.

TO ADVERTISERS.
Advertising rates uniform and reasonable and made known on application at the office.

THE LEDGER.
is the largest daily paper printed in Nashville—containing the latest news and market reports.
It gives you more reading matter than any other.
It is sold at the same price as any other Nashville paper—per year or per copy.
If you are looking for the best paper for your money, you can get it in THE LEDGER.
Now is the time to get it—before it is too late.

Circulation More Than 1,000 Daily.

The Business Way!
The business way to advertise is to take space by the year, take pains with your advertisements in making them attractive, and change them at least as often as once a month.
You may think there are seasons when you don't need to advertise.
We have never seen that time.
Use the dull seasons for looking over your stock and running off that which is becoming out of style or unfashionable, and giving bargains.
If you have space by the year, it costs you no more, and you can make it profitable by converting unsalable goods into money, and interesting the money in those things which are salable.

Let all Kentucky whoop on the glorious Fourth. Her Legislature will adjourn on the 3d.

At the roll-call a few days ago there were 51 members of the House present and only 49 absent. That is doing mighty well for the Kentucky Legislature.

Our neighbor of The Bulletin takes courage. He is stated because a few hundred thousand in gold has been re-shipped from Europe. But how about the many millions that went away?

The Covington Commonwealth man sits up at night to hear news on the head of Congressman Colonel AL BERRY. Hear him: "So far as is ascertained BERRY has broken no promise this week. But this is only Monday."

The Big Sandy News says the Republicans are highly responsible for the present bad financial condition of the country. Why, certainly, they are responsible also for the bad financial condition of Kentucky, aren't they?

The attention of our neighbor of The Bulletin is invited to the fact that the price of wheat is lower at present than it ever was under Republican rule, and the Democrats will do it hard to reconcile this fact with the theory that their triumph of last November was in the interest of the Mason county farmers.

TOM PETTIT, the petty politician who practically bosses things in the present Jefferson Legislature, recently defeated a proposition to pay an honest debt of \$500 because it was "contrary to the Constitution." What great Constitution-lovers our Democratic friends are to be sure! One would never think that they are recently as thirty years ago repudiated the Constitution of the United States! But—the war is over.

THE DEMAND

For an Extra Session of Congress Renewed.

The Action of India on the Silver Coinage Question Does It.

A Further Meeting in the Price of Silver in an Early Session of Congress, and this view of the situation was presented to Secretary Carlisle Tuesday morning by many of his congressional callers and by numerous telegrams from all sections of the country.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—One effect of the action of the government of India has been to renew the demand for an early session of congress, and this view of the situation was presented to Secretary Carlisle Tuesday morning by many of his congressional callers and by numerous telegrams from all sections of the country.

Before going to the cabinet meeting Secretary Carlisle received a telegram from London announcing a further decline in the price of silver of 30 pence. At this price the silver dollar is worth 384 cents.
Senator Delph, of Oregon, who is the only Pacific slope senator in the city, said Tuesday morning: "I am opposed to calling a session of congress on the subject of free coinage, and I am in favor of maintaining all the currency on a par with gold. But it seems to me that the action of the Indian government will diminish instead of increasing the prospect of passing a repeal of the Sherman law by the senate. I think the effect will be to make thoughtful members of congress hesitate before they further deprecate the value of silver by suddenly throwing upon the market of the world the 5,000,000 ounces of silver, equivalent to nearly the whole American product, now produced and stored by the government. I do not know that anything better than the repeal of the Sherman act can be done to relieve the situation, but I am fearful that the repeal of that act would be disastrous to the finances of the government and to silver."

The senator further desired to correct a published statement that he had said in substance that Mr. Cleveland would not be able to command the presence of congress at the special session, and that for himself he would not come to Washington prior to September 30.

SEN. J. A. HARRIS, in explaining to the India council the bill providing for the stoppage of the free coinage of silver and other monetary measures, the adoption of which was announced Monday, the marquis of Lansdown, viceroy of India, said he hoped the government would not be criticised for despatching the important question of single sitting. The keynote of the scheme was rather to prevent a further fall in exchange, than to raise the value of the rupee. The fixing of the proportional rate of exchange at 14 provided an automatic means of preventing the closing of the mints and the violent disturbing of exchange rates. The rates of exchange had been high enough to relieve the government, while it was well within the limits of recent fluctuations.

There should be no mistake, the viceroy said, about the facts. It was not proposed to substitute gold for silver currency. No attempt would be made at present to take a legal tender bill, but the ratio of 14 to 1 was mentioned. It was only provisional. In conclusion the viceroy expressed the government's sense of the gravity of the step it was about to take. Personally he was averse to all attempts to give money commodities a fictitious value, but the time had arrived when to retain the value was impossible. The government would be unworthy of the name if it left things alone. It had taken the momentous step with light hearts. He hoped the action would be fruitful of good results and that a sufficient reserve of gold would be accumulated to make an effective gold standard possible.

Prohibition State Convention.

CLEVELAND, G. June 28.—The prohibition state convention was called to order at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in Music hall with a large attendance. This meeting was merely a preliminary step, and the members of the convention attended on Monday. All the prominent districts to support the various committees. The convention proper will be held Wednesday. There are several candidates for governor, of whom the most prominent are E. Jay Pomeroy, of Cleveland; B. T. Thompson, of Springfield; L. B. Logan, of Alliance; Geo. Gilson, P. Macklin, of Germantown; Alden T. Stewart, of Norwalk; and O. J. Ross, of Hillsboro.

Young Coal Miner Found Dead.

BILLINGS, G. June 27.—Tuesday morning Coach McCabe, a coal miner, aged nineteen years, was found dead on the Pittsburgh, Ohio Valley and Cincinnati railroad in the eastern part of the city. There was a hole in the right side of his head over the ear. The miner, says a witness, had been seen with him, and it is known all about the murder. The coroner's inquest will probably reveal who the real murderer is. The case calls for great excitement. An arrest will be made Wednesday.

Black Hawk War Veterans.

PITTSBURGH, Ill., June 28.—Prospect is fully decorated in honor of the reunion of the few surviving Black Hawk heroes, which will be in progress for the next three days. Tuesday afternoon there was a procession, followed by a public meeting at which addresses of welcome were delivered.

Killed at the Crossing.

CHICAGO, June 28.—A buggy was run into by a Burlington train at the Millard avenue crossing Tuesday morning, and two persons killed and three injured.

Appointed by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The president Tuesday appointed Robert L. Lockert to be U. S. marshal for the Western district of Louisiana, from July 1 next.

COWBOY RACE ENDED.

The Victorians Play Hit the Human Or-

der Was Banned.

CHICAGO, June 28.—A 1,000 brown horses called "Victims" Tuesday, carried the winning cowboy to the finish in the great long-distance race to the World's fair from Chadron, Neb., and then tried to bite the president of the Illinois humane society. Hon. John D. Shortall. As soon as the pony had been started after the remarkable thousand-mile ride, President Shortall, accompanied by a couple of veterinary surgeons, attempted to conduct an inspection to ascertain the condition of the horses. Mr. Shortall quickly concluded that there was plenty of animation left and pronounced the horse all right, adding that there was no justification for the least interference on his part as agent of the humane society.

The winner of the race to John Berry, who arrived at the World's fair entrance at mid a m. Berry was badly jaded, having ridden the last 150 miles in twenty-four hours. Emmet Albright came in second, arriving at 11:30. Albright made the last 145 miles in twenty-four hours. His horse is in fairly good condition.

The race was started at Chadron, Neb., June 13, at 5:40 o'clock, thus making the time of the race for the leaders a few hours less than fourteen days. The distance is computed to be 775 miles, but the riders claim that they rode much further by reason of losing their way.

Berry's claim to the \$1,000 prize offered by citizens of Chadron will be contested on the ground that he had a map of his route.

COL. ROSE.

A Prominent Attorney, Accidentally Shoots Himself.

DENVER, Col., June 28.—Col. Sam R. Rose was awakened at his residence early Tuesday morning and thinking the noise came from burglars took his revolver and started to investigate. When about half way down stairs the revolver was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through his abdomen and causing death before assistance could reach him.

Col. Rose was one of the most prominent lawyers in the west. He came here from Memphis 15 years ago. He served as colonel in the confederate army. He was the deputy attorney general for attorney general in Colorado a few years ago. His family have been away for several months and he returned from France last Thursday on their return home.

The Leonard's Ordnance Powder.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Ordnance bureau of the war department has been informed that a series of exhaustive tests of the Leonard's Ordnance powder are being conducted at Sandy Hook proving grounds. This powder is the invention of Mr. Mason Leonard, of Virginia, and the limited experiments which have heretofore been made with it have given results which lead the Ordnance officials to believe that it will prove successful. A large lot of the explosive is now on hand and the tests will be very exhaustive.

Londoners Discussing the Silver Question.

LONDON, June 28.—Nothing was discussed Tuesday except the silver question. Americans had been full of recovered their tone at the close. The India council sold telegraphic transfers at a shade over 10 pence. Her silver sold a penny and the ratio of 14 to 1 was being fought by the bank and 100,000 pounds came in from Egypt.

Murder and Suicide.

OTTAWA, G. June 28.—Putnam county was torn up Tuesday morning over a murder and suicide in Greensburg township. Jacob D. Lyons shot his wife and then himself about 9:30 o'clock Monday night. He died instantly and she is still alive, but unconscious, and will die. The cause of the trouble was jealousy and the refusal of Mrs. Lyons to live with her husband.

Senator Sherman to Defend the Address.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Senator John Sherman has accepted an invitation to deliver the address of welcome to the crews of the Santa Maria, Pinta and Niña, the Spanish caravels that are expected to arrive at the exposition on Saturday or Monday. All the other senators who were interested in the building of the armadas are expected to be present.

Fire at Union City, Ind.

UNION CITY, Ind., June 28.—A terrible conflagration occurred in this city Tuesday night, destroying a half dozen business firms and the largest opera house. The fire started in the haymow of Adolphus Adams' livery barn on Pearl street. The total loss is about \$100,000, with not 10 per cent of insurance.

Wants to Be Restored to His Command.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Capt. Higginson, lately detached from command of the Atlanta, has applied to the secretary of the navy to be restored to the command of that ship. In doing this he ignores the suggestion that he is a court of inquiry, or else make a written statement of his case.

Wooden Naval Vessel Commanded.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The U. S. Lark, one of the very old time wooden naval vessels has been condemned by a board of survey as unfit for further service, and will soon be put up for sale to the highest bidder. For many years she has been a receiving ship at League Island, Pa., but is now found inadequate even for that duty.

Many Inevitable Victims.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—Tuesday was the fifth day of the severe hot spell. There were eight fatalities from heat Monday, three proving fatal Tuesday. Two fatal cases of sunstroke were reported. At 8 o'clock Tuesday the thermometer registered 85 degrees.

The Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The gold reserve in the treasury Tuesday stood at \$95,000,000, an increase since Monday of \$1,000,000. This is the highest figure reached since Jan. 1.

Your Favorite Home Newspaper

And the Leading Republican Family Paper of the United States Two Papers One Year For Only \$3.25.

"The Public Ledger" gives all the news of Town, County, State and as much National news as any other paper of its class. Your home would be incomplete without it.

"The New York Weekly Tribune" is a National family paper, and gives all the general news of the United States and the world. It gives the events of foreign lands in a nutshell. It has separate departments for "The Family Circle" and "Our Young Folks." Its "Home and Society" columns command the admiration of wives and daughters. Its general political news, editorials and discussions are comprehensive, brilliant and exhaustive. Its "Agricultural" department has no superior in the country. Its "Market Reports" are recognized authority in all parts of the land. A special feature enables us to offer this splendid journal and THE PUBLIC LEDGER for one year for only \$3.25, cash in advance.

"New York Weekly Tribune," regular price per year, \$1.00
"The Public Ledger," regular price per year, 2.00
TOTAL, \$3.00

We Furnish Both Papers One Year for \$3.25.

Subscriptions may begin at any time. Address all orders to THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

A. M. Campbell, Our Specialties Now!

REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Has for Sale the Following Choice Property
Mrs. Cunningham's building in the West End cheap.
Storehouse of George T. Wood, Fifth Ward, cheap.
Twenty-six feet adjoining Melville, Humphreys & Belmont Station street.
NEXT!
Revolving Book Locks, Dime, 10c and 15c.
New time of Berlin Clocks, 10c and 15c.
Self-mourning.
S. S. Treckers.
BIBLE!
Mission, new, genuine edition, style C.
\$3.25.
Truly an American Bible!
J. T. KACKLEY & CO.

NOW

IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR SELF

JARS!

PAINT AND WHITEWASH BRUSHES.
A Complete Line of Stationery.
Also our usual full line of Drugs, Chemicals, POWER & REYNOLDS.

LOWEST PRICES

FOR THE

M. C. Russell & Son

T. H. N. SMITH, DENTIST!
The latest Local Anesthetics for the Painless Extraction of Teeth.
For keeping your teeth and gums in order use Russell's Tooth Paste. It is known to the world. Office, Second street.

Martin Bros. Confectioners,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits
Oysters and Fish
ALL FLAVORS OF
CREAMS and ICES
MADE TO ORDER.
Orders Solicited and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

FATHER—"You will chew tobacco, you young scamp, will you?"
SON—"I could not help it, pa. It was Kentucky Seal, and was so good."

Academy of the Visitation—Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.
This institution has a high reputation for its many advantages and thorough education in every branch. The Mission Department under the direction of a graduate of a noted university. German and French spoken. System of drawing taught free. Blind pupils will be received. For full particulars apply to the Academy of the Visitation, Asheville, N.C., or to the Sisters of the Visitation, Asheville, N.C., or to the Sisters of the Visitation, Asheville, N.C.

A FAMOUS SONG.

The "Marseillaise" and Its Interesting History.

For a Long Time the Maitling Song of Europe—Written by a Young Officer in a Single Night.

There is an interesting account in Maitling of the circumstances under which the "Marseillaise" was written together with a short sketch of Rouget de Lisle, the author of this famous national air. On the 26th day of April, 1792, the mayor of Strasbourg, Dietrich, gave a banquet to a company of volunteers who were about to join the army. Four days earlier Prussia had declared war on Austria and Prussia, and in consequence the prevailing sentiment was one of intense patriotism. One of the participants in the banquet was the captain of engineers, Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle at that time was thirty-two years old. He was born on May 19, 1750, at Loue in Saubier. The young officer was known as a successful amateur musician and went home. The whole night he sat at his desk, and when the morning of April 23 dawned the "Marseillaise" was finished. It was the result of one night's work. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and whose moral was such as to deserve death. These "brave Marseillais" were feasted by their fellow soldiers. The author had called it "Chant du Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin." The northern wing of the French army brought the song with them to the east of war, and copied it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the council of Marseilles had on the appeal of Barbezieux, collected a number of volunteers, and on the following day "die" and

